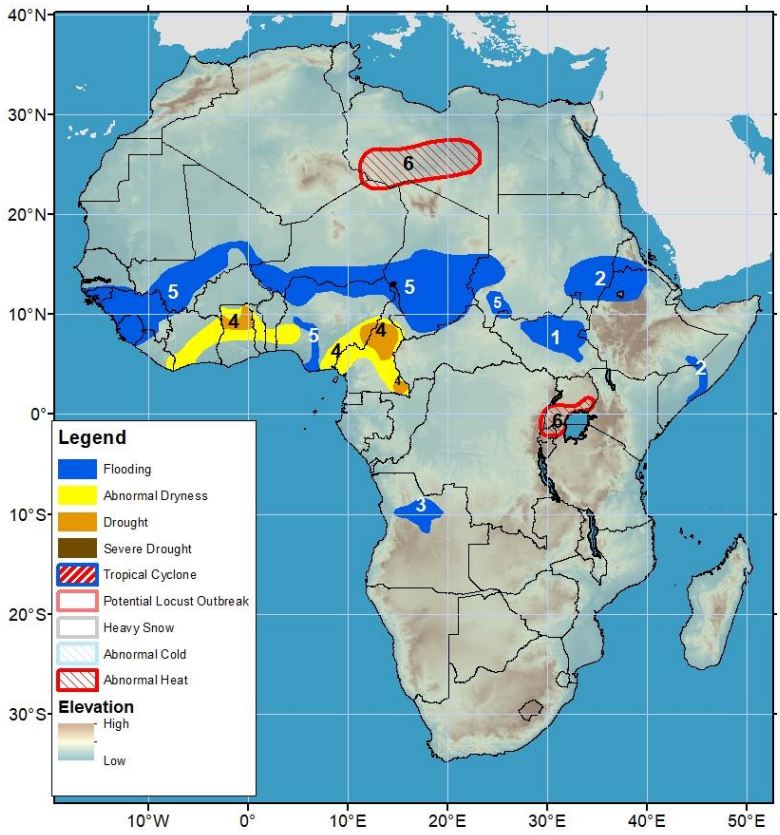
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
19 – 25 September 2024

- **Flooding is prevalent throughout the Sahel, whereas drier conditions are observed along the Gulf of Guinea.**
- **Flooding continues in Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.**



1) Inundation is gradually intensifying in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.

2) Reports indicate that heavy and above-average rainfall has caused flooding in southern and eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia, leading to casualties and damage.

3) River levels in northern Angola are gradually returning to normal.

4) Since June, below-average rainfall has created moisture deficits, leading to abnormal dryness in eastern Liberia and southwestern Côte d'Ivoire. Insufficient rainfall in July and August has caused similar conditions in northeastern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, central Togo, central Benin, and parts of western Nigeria. In northern Ghana, this dry spell has severely dried soils, potentially reducing crop yields by 50% or more. Additionally, abnormal dryness is affecting eastern Nigeria, as well as central and eastern Cameroon, due to below-average rainfall since early April, resulting in drought conditions in these areas.

5) Heavy rainfall has led to severe flooding in Guinea-Bissau, Conakry (Guinea), northern Sierra Leone, central and southern Mali (particularly affecting low-lying areas of Ségou, Sikasso, and parts of Mopti), southern Niger, northern Nigeria (around the Komadugu River), and western Sudan. Ongoing and forecasted heavy rain may cause additional flooding in Guinea and Sierra Leone. Additionally, recent intense precipitation led to the overflow of the Alau Dam on the Ngadda River in northeastern Nigeria, resulting in loss of life, property damage, displacement of people, and affecting around one million individuals.

6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in northern Niger, southern Libya, and southern Uganda. In these regions, probabilities are high for prolonged period with high maximum temperatures and humidity, which could negatively impact vulnerable populations.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product considers long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.

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Heavy Rainfall Across West Africa; Drier Conditions and Temperature Variations Expected Next Week

Over the past week, heavy rainfall exceeding 100 to 150 mm was recorded in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, isolated areas of western Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, and eastern Central African Republic (CAR). Enhanced rainfall was also observed in southern Algeria, as well as western Liberia. Light to moderate rainfall occurred over Nigeria, Cameroon, much of Niger, Burkina Faso, southern Mauritania, southern Chad, and central CAR (**Figure 1**). On September 10, the overflow of the Alau Dam on the Ngadda River in northeastern Nigeria, following heavy rainfall, resulted in loss of lives, property damage, population displacement, and affected approximately one million people. Over the past 30 days, accumulated deficits in Senegal and southwestern Nigeria have shown slight recovery due to above-average rainfall last week. Dry conditions also continue to improve across Ghana and Togo. However, a significant deficit (100-500 mm) is observed over eastern Nigeria and Cameroon in the past 90 days, leading to drought conditions and negative impacts on these regions.

Next week, heavy rainfall (> 100 mm) is expected in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, northern Liberia, southeastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon. Above-average rainfall is forecasted for most of West Africa, especially the western Sahel. Conversely, southern Liberia, Sierra Leone, and southern Ghana are expected to experience drier-than-average conditions. Additionally, above-average maximum temperatures (1-4°C) are predicted for southern Libya in North Africa. Below-average temperatures (2-6°C) are expected in Senegal, southern Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania due to the cooling effects of recent rainfall.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 11 September– 17 September 2024

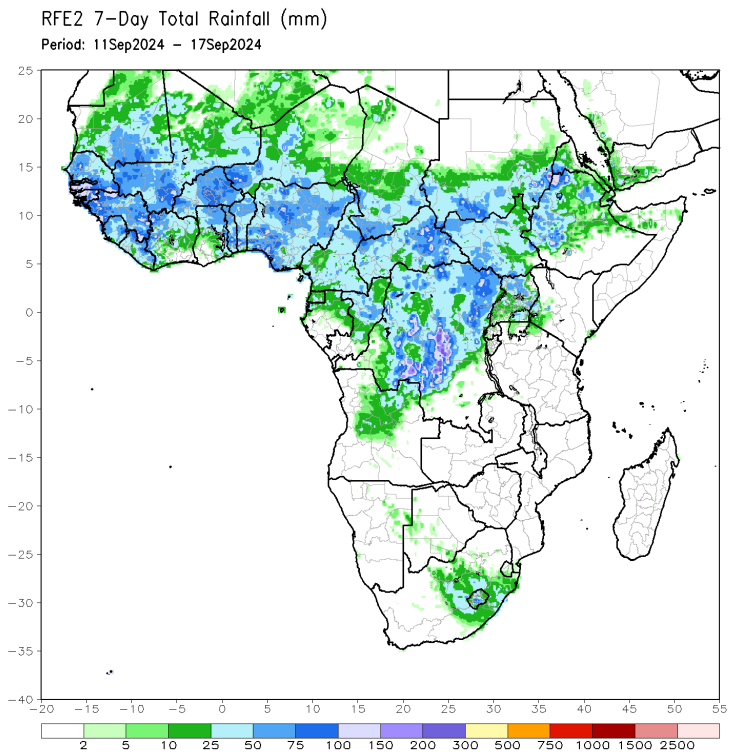


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Heavy Rainfall and Flooding Impact Eastern Africa; Near average Rainfall Expected Next Week

Over the past week, heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm was recorded in northwestern Ethiopia, southern Sudan, and northeastern DRC. Elsewhere in the region, light to moderate rainfall was observed (**Figure 1**), including scattered showers across northern Somalia, and above average rainfall in northern Uganda. Over the past 30 days, wetter-than-average conditions persisted across much of the region, with exceptions in western Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, South Sudan, and eastern DRC. The largest surpluses (100-200 mm) were observed in Sudan, Eritrea, northern Ethiopia, and northeastern DRC. The rainfall surplus in western and eastern Sudan, as well as northern and northern Ethiopia, has led to flooding that has affected many livelihoods. Since early July, Eastern Africa has experienced widespread near-average to above-average rainfall (greater than 120%). Healthy vegetation conditions are evident across much of Eastern Africa, including most parts of Uganda, eastern Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, South Sudan, and east-central DRC, due to favorable agroclimatic conditions in recent weeks (**Figure 2**)

Looking ahead to next week, rainfall forecasts suggest a decrease in rainfall activity across the region. Most areas will likely experience near-average rainfall, except for places in central and western Ethiopia where negative anomalies are expected. Elevated temperatures are expected with prolonged periods of high maximum temperatures likely in parts of southern Uganda and Rwanda.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (%)
Valid: 01 July 2024 – 17 September 2024

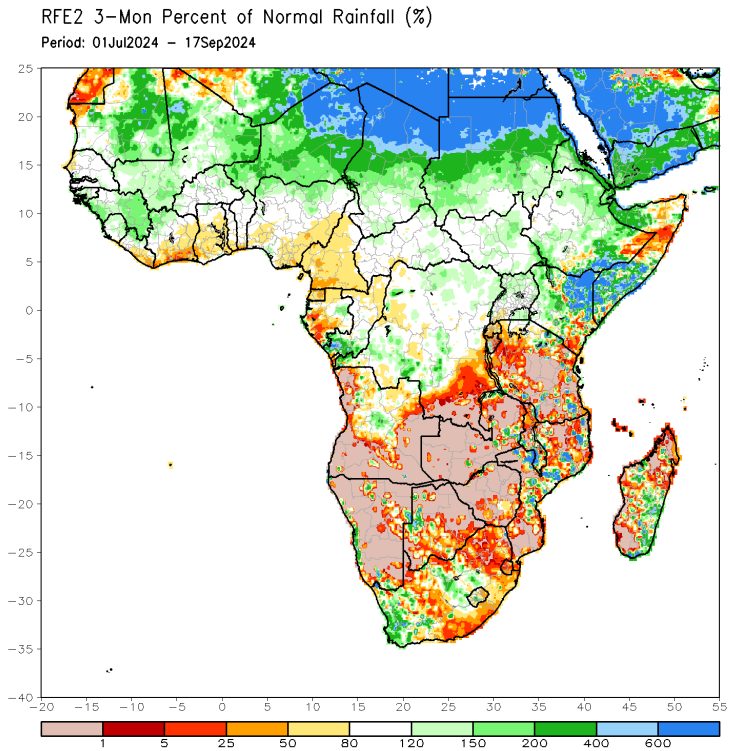
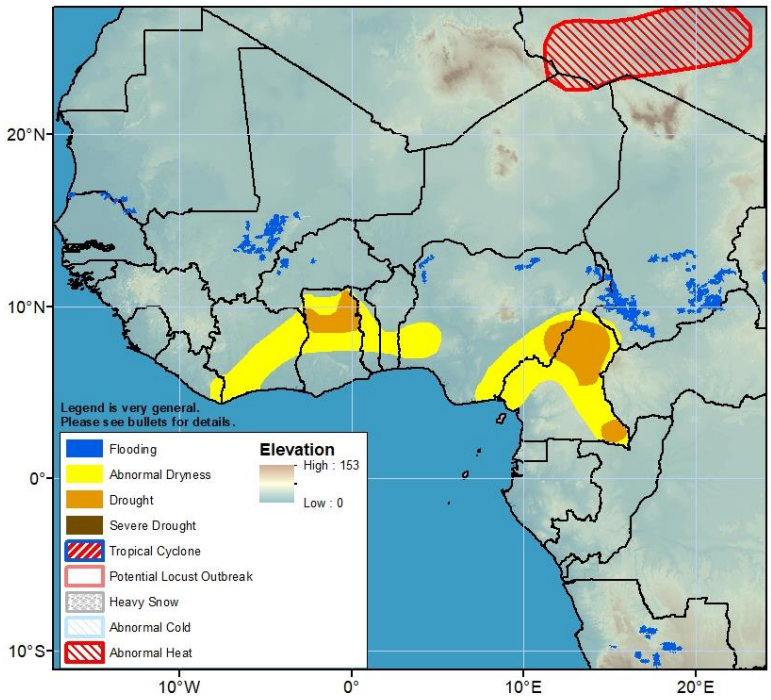
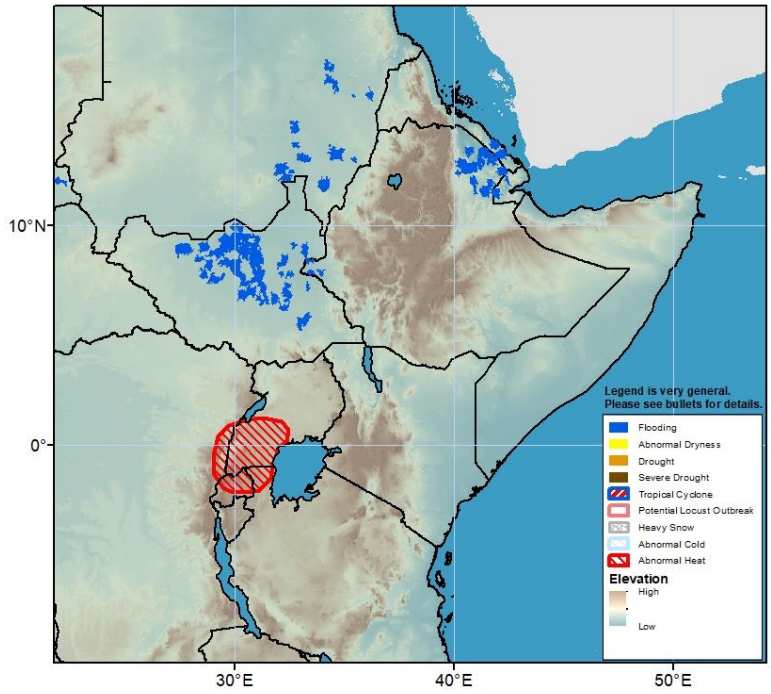


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding is detected in many parts of southern Chad. Flooding is building due to heavy seasonal rains in the Niger River inland delta of Mali. Inundation is still detected in Angola. Inundation is increasing along the Komadugu River in northern Nigeria
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. Flooding has been detected in the Blue Nile catchment along the border between Sudan and Ethiopia. Inundation is detected and landslides have been reported in northern Ethiopia.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa